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ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1913.

TEN PAGES TODAY

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# ANOTHER DAY OF DESPERATE BATTLE PASSES WITHOUT DECISIVE RESULT

## FELIX DIAZ GAINS SLIGHT ADVANTAGE AT COST OF TERRIBLE DESTRUCTION

Whole Business Section of Mexican Capital Now in Ruins  
With No Indication in Sight of An End to the Battle;  
Both Sides Well Supplied With Ammunition and Rush  
Into the Fray With Desperate Determination to Win.

### AMERICAN EMBASSY AND MANY HOMES OF CITIZENS ARE IN GRAVEST PERIL

Wilson Refuses Request of Rebels to Move the Embassy  
and Flatly Declines Demand of Diaz That He Be Recognized  
as a Belligerent Power by the United States;  
Canadian Women Killed.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 14.—THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT  
GAVE A GENERAL ORDER TO CEASE FIRING AT 20 MIN-  
UTES PAST 2 O'CLOCK.

GENERAL JOSE MARIA DE LA VEGA, COMMANDING  
ONE DIVISION OF THE MADERO FORCES, SAYS THAT  
THE GOVERNMENT TROOPS HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO AD-  
VANCE.

THE PRIVATE HOUSE OF PRESIDENT MADERO, SITUAT-  
ED AT THE CORNER OF LIVERPOOL AND BERLIN STREETS,  
WAS BURNING AT 2 O'CLOCK THIS AFTERNOON, AT THAT  
HOUR THE ARTILLERY FIRE WAS ONLY CASUAL.

THE BELGIAN AND CUBAN MINISTERS IN MEXICO CITY  
HAVE BEEN DRIVEN FROM THEIR EMBASSIES BY THE AM-  
TILLERY FIRE.

Mexico City, Feb. 14.—The sixth day of fighting in the streets  
of the Mexican capital brought no diminution in the fierceness of  
the battle. Up to noon no appreciable gain had been made by  
either side.

The hundreds of thousands of terror-stricken non-combatants  
have grown indifferent as to who wins, but all in the city uttered a  
prayer this morning that one side or the other might bring to a  
termination the terrible artillery duel which has wracked the city  
and caused so much loss of life and injury.

Grim determination was expressed today by both sides. An ultimatum from Madero to the rebels was greeted with a hail of  
shells and Diaz later asserted in an official communication to the  
United States ambassador that he was in control of the city.

Expert observers declared that Diaz had the advantage of the  
position in some respects, but that the federal commander had an  
immense superiority in numbers and could count on practically un-  
limited ammunition and supplies. Diaz also is well provided with  
ammunition for the present.

President Madero last night received more reinforcements.  
Further bodies of troops were expected today. General Blanquet  
was officially reported to have asked permission from the department  
of war to force a colonel in command of his forces at Toluca  
and come to the capital with a portion of his men.

General Huerta is on the way from the state of Oaxaca with  
one thousand soldiers.

The federal troops were posted during the night at points con-  
sidered of strategical importance and general Huerta declared this  
morning that the efforts to rush the rebel lines which had prom-  
ised would be forthcoming today.

FEDERAL BATTERIES MAY BE  
TURNED ON AMERICAN EMBASSY

Mexico City, Feb. 14.—United  
States Ambassador Wilson today was  
told by his Mexican foreign minister, to  
move the American embassy to another  
location.

The ambassador refused to consider the  
suggestion.

The object of the Mexican government's desire to move the American  
embassy is to permit the federal troops to place their cannon in a position  
from which they would draw the rebel  
fire from the arsenal directly in line  
with the embassy.

A great number of residences occupied  
by American citizens would thus be  
endangered.

Despite the refusal of the ambassador to move, it is understood that  
federal batteries are being placed there.

### THE STORY OF TODAY'S BATTLE IN THE STREETS

Mexico City, Feb. 14.—Five days of  
fighting in the streets of the capital  
now, in the opinion of close observers,  
done more to change the settlement of  
Mexicans in regard to intervention  
than has the whole two year period  
of revolution.

For months a quiet feeling began  
to develop among the better class of  
Mexicans in favor of outside assistance,  
but it found no public expression at that time. This sentiment has steadily grown, however, and the events of the last few days have  
strengthened it tremendously.

The subject is now frankly discussed  
by Mexicans and foreigners and  
presently it will be Mexican citizens who  
express the opinion publicly that the  
United States or some other power  
or powers jointly should intervene.

In Colonial Juarez last night, a  
gathering of Mexican women of the  
better class made no secret of their  
desire for intervention. Their formal  
letter to the American government  
was included.

served carrying bundles and scurrying  
toward the suburbs from the densely populated districts between  
the arsenal and the national palace,  
as soon as the firing became intense.

Thus this morning asked for recogni-

tion as a belligerent by the United  
States government, in a formal note

to Ambassador Wilson, stating he was in  
complete control of the city.

Ambassador Wilson replied promptly

to the rebel leader, explaining that

the rebels had not yet captured the

city, his own eye was untrained in  
military affairs and he was not able

to see the situation as Diaz explained it.

He added that he was assured by

President Madero that the govern-

ment remained in control.

Two federal batteries of five guns

each stationed near the British legation

opened a steady stream of shells onto the arsenal. Another federal

battery posted on San Juan De

Leyva street joined in.

About 9 o'clock the rebel gunners

turned their attack away from the

national palace and onto the federal

batteries near the British legation,

from which the government gunners

were posting.

The government was reported during

the morning to be preparing to

blow up dynamite four solid blocks

considering mostly of residences just

east of the rebel positions between the

arsenal and the national palace to obtain a better sweep for the heavy

artillery.

The fire from the rebel batteries

kept up very steadily throughout the

day, but at about 10 o'clock a de-

crease was noticed in that from the

government artillery.

General Huerta, the federal com-

mander declared that with a flat

trajectory, the projectiles from the

mortars would soon demolish the ar-

senal. For this reason it was deemed necessary to destroy the houses before attempting to dislodge the rebels.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5.)

## CLAIMS RESCUERS DID NOT DO THEIR DUTY

Grave Charges Brought in  
New Zealand Against Men  
Sent Out for Relief of Captain Scott's Party.

## ENGLAND PAYS SPLENDID TRIBUTE TO EXPLORER

(By Leased Wire to Evening Herald)

Christ Church, N. Z., Feb. 14.—In-  
tense bitterness prevails among sec-  
tions of members of the late Captain  
Robert Falcon Scott's Antarctic ex-  
pedition over the failure of the rescue  
party to push south vigorously on  
their march to the other of the ex-  
plorers who had been to the south  
pole.

The belief is expressed that

Captain Scott, Dr. Edward A. Wilson

and Lieut. H. R. Bowers, the last three

to die, could have been saved if

this had been done.

The relations between Commandant

Edward G. Evans and Dr. Edward

Leigh are said to be very much

strained.

Some of the survivors say that Capt.

Evans, became insane owing

to the privations he had under-

gone and was occasionally very elated.

He declined to help pull a

sledge and his condition became so

serious that he had to be carried.

Captain Scott's reference in his

testimony to an unaccountable shrinkage

of fuel at the depots surprises the

supporting parties, who deny that

they made any undue use of it.

ENGLAND PAYS GREAT  
TRIBUTE TO CAPT. SCOTT

London, Feb. 14.—The British na-

tional today paid its last respects

to the memory of Captain Robert F.

Scott and his companions, who died

in the hills of the Antarctic after

reaching the south pole.

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sledge and his condition became so

serious that he had to be carried.

The service was simple. It includ-

ed the playing of the dead march

from "Saul," in which the great

organ was accompanied by a military band.

The service concluded with the hymn, "Rock of Ages."

The pallbearers, the marchioness

of the C. S. embassy, and Commander

Smythong, American naval attaché,

and the German Count Mimi, Valentine to

Astoria, for orders.

February 17.—Diaz seizes Vera

Cruz.

January 13.—Rebels fire on

American troops at Fajones, Tex.

January 26.—Truce announced

between Diaz' followers

and the Mexican army.

A constant stream of citizens, most

of them Mexican refugees, was ob-

## JIMMIE PURCELL MURDERS HIS 13 YEAR OLD DAUGHTER

banner and had a yell for the occasion

which went like this:

"Boo! Boo! Ah!

Boo! Boo! Ah!

Con Co Suffragettes!"

They demanded speeches and "Gen-

eral" Jones and several others obliged

them.

## SUPREME COURT MUST BECOME FRUIT EXPERT

Tallahassee, Fla., Feb. 14.—When

is an orange ripe?"

This is one of the next questions to

be put before the supreme court of

the United States in appeal from the

recent decision of the Florida su-

preme court holding as unconstitutional

the Florida statute prescribing the age of

maturity before it can be shipped out of

the state.

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